only later to go their separate ways. Contemporaries of the two consider Del Pilar the more intelligent leader, the soul of the separatist movement, and the real founder of Philippine nationalism. Yet though Rizal was moderate in his political views and never advocated armed revolt, his death more than any other one event moved the people to engage in a general insurrection against Spain. Rizal by his courageous exposure of Spain's maladministration of the Philippines and by his dramatic martyrdom was to typify in his name all that was noble in Philippine aspirations. When yearly on December joth the Filipinos at home and in foreign lands gather to honor the memory of Rizal, it is a stupendous outpouring of patriotic fervor.

In all governmental upheavals, agitation passes from stage to stage 5 from peaceful petition for reform to armed demands for the changes desired. So just as Del Pilar and Rizal made their exits from the Philippine scene, their successors appeared. As Del Pilar and Rizal laid down their pens, Andres Bonifacio and Emilio Aguinaldo took up the arms of revolt, Bonifacio organized the *Katifunan*> an insurrectionary society, while Aguinaldo led the forces in the field in his home province of Cavite. Inevitably the two strong wills had to clash. When they did Bonifacio was eliminated and Aguinaldo held undisputed sway. Aguinaldo became as magnetic a rallying point for his fellow countrymen as Rizal had been. Aguinaldo's is a name known and respected in the Philippine Islands and the United States.

From 1898, when the Americans came to the Philippines, to 1935, when they prepare to leave, the Filipinos have recognized three leaders, all living. Aguinaldo, meaning General Emilio Aguinaldo, was a name to conjure with until the Filipino insurrection was suppressed. Then until the inauguration of the Philippine Assembly in 1907 there was no generally accepted Filipino leader, but Dr. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera, the founder of the unpopular Federal Party favoring